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No. 17,109.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.

午戊戌歲年七國民華中

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NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN or ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to have the
Colonial Police apply to the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS COVERED THE SHIPS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916.
\$33,970,347.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds \$3,537,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,507,590
Sinking Fund Account \$186,250
\$33,970,347
Revenue Fire Fund \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity \$1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department \$37,259
Other Receipts \$76,940
\$5,337,238

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED
TIMETABLE

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
2.50 p.m. and 3 p.m. 3.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No special ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Cashiers' orders
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Manamao,
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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
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Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.
When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.
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TOWN OFFICE, 45, CANTONMENT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 28.
SHEDDING, SHAM-SUI-PO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 8.
Business conducted on application. **TONG FING WA, Manager.**
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
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—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
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PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 950 lbs. net.
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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL OFFICE."

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

PIERCE ATTACKS ON FRENCH BEATEN OFF.

London, Mar. 18.
A French communiqué states:—
The enemy bombardment on the
right of the Meuse became intense
and was followed by a series of
strong German attacks.
Big enemy detachments approached
our positions, penetrating our
lines at various points in the direction
of Samogneux, north of Bois
Des Courriers and in the Bezouvaux
district.
The assailants suffered heavily
under the violence of our fire and
were unable to maintain themselves
in the elements in which they had
obtained a footing.
Artillery firing continues very
lively in this region.
Our troops last night penetrated
the enemy trenches in Bois-de-
Malancourt to a width of 1,400
metres and a depth of 800 metres.
The total prisoners taken on the
left bank of the Meuse last night
exceeds 160, including several
officers.
After the bombardment we made
a raid to some depth on the Malan-
court Wood, and took 40 prisoners.
The enemy at night-time violently
bombarded the points between the
Meuse and Bezouvaux. We im-
mediately replied.
A German aeroplane was brought
down and four others severely
damaged.
Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000
kilograms of bombs on military
establishments and behind the enemy
front.

MUTUAL BOMBARDMENT WITH GAS SHELLS.

London, Mar. 17.
A Belgian communiqué states:—
During the past two days artillery
activity was particularly intense in
the districts of Nieupoort, Dixmude
and Merckel.
The enemy is continuing to fire
quantities of gas shells and we are
replying similarly.

A PUZZLE FOR THE FOE.

ATTEMPTS TO DISCOVER OUR MOVEMENTS.

London, Mar. 17.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, commenting on Field-
Marshal von Hindenburg's interview,
cabled on the 14th instant, states:—
Reciprocal raiding and artillery
firing are keeping the Front active
and, thunderous, but the German
newspapers are questioning what the
High Command is waiting for.
Hindenburg is protesting very
much with regard to the morale of
the German troops.
All the recent experiences of the
prisoners demonstrate that they are
anything but confident of the pro-
spect of a big offensive and even
view it with dismay.
The enemy at present is trying his
utmost to discover the strength and
dispositions of our artillery and is
wasting immense quantities of am-
munition with that object.
The indomitable work of our airmen
in combating enemy machines in the
skies is severely restricting enemy
aerial observation and ensuring ours.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S NAMESAKE.

Petrograd, Mar. 17.
M. Joffe, who was President of
the Peace Delegation, has been
appointed Russian Ambassador to
Berlin.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM SIBERIA.

GERMAN ARMY POURING INTO IRKUTSK.

Tokio, Mar. 17.
Telegrams from reliable quarters
describe the German preparations at
Irkutsk and elsewhere in Siberia.
The formation of two army corps
and two cavalry corps composed of
German and Austrian war prisoners
and 130 German officers have arrived
at Irkutsk.
Others disguised are pouring in.
Field-guns and armoured cars are
being transported from European
Russia.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY SEIZES NAVAL DOCK- YARDS OF NICOLAIEF.

Petrograd, Mar. 18.
It appears that the Russian fleet
at Odessa withdrew to Sevastopol
prior to the German occupation of
Odessa and Nicolaief, where the
Soviets were immediately sup-
pressed.

The Germans have seized the
naval dockyards of Nicolaief.
The German offensive is proceed-
ing to Kheron.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH HELSINGFORS CUT.

Stockholm, Mar. 17.
Telegraphic communication with
Helsingfors and South Finland was
interrupted suddenly on Saturday
evening. Probably the Germans on
the Aaland Islands have cut the line.

RUSSIA STILL TALKING.

FRESH & BITTER STRUGGLE WITH THE INVADER.

Petrograd, Mar. 18.
The majority of the Russian Press
continues to emphasise that the
peace imposed by the German Im-
perialists offers a necessary respite
to enable the Soviets to organise the
country for a fresh and bitter strug-
gle with the invader. The Treaty
must inevitably be rescinded once a
real national authority is constituted.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

RECRUDESCENCE OF ACTIVITY.

London, Mar. 18.
Reuter's Correspondent with the
British Forces in Macedonia says:—
During the past week there was
more activity in all sectors, espe-
cially by the British on the Struma
and Doiran-fronts.
The Greeks were successful in
artillery firing, aviation and infantry
raids on enemy trenches, capturing
quantities of military equipment.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR.

VICTIMS MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Convo, Mar. 17.
Twenty-five were killed and 65
injured, mostly women and children,
by the bombardment of Monastir by
the Bulgars on the 16th instant.

ALLEGED SEPARATE PEACE WITH SERBIA.

INDIGNANT REPUUDIATION.

London, Mar. 18.
The Serbs indignantly repudiate
the statements of German news-
papers, alleging a separate peace
with Serbia.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission) WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1918, at 3.30 P.M.

Business.—To receive the Annual Report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

J. M. WRIGHT, M.D.,
Secretary.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 5th Floor, Building, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1918. 209

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 13, 1918. 236

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918. 214

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, signed at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 222

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant to receive a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1918. 216

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 28th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1918. 240

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED by Messrs. JAMES & NICHOLSON, Limited, of London, to be their SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands for the sale of their "Varrishes," "Esencia," "Fainta Colours" and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 12, 1918. 238

INTIMATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these Examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

- Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £20 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
- Two President's Scholarships of Four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.
- Four cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

Hongkong, Mar. 14, 1918. 240

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth race, Second Day, for Cash Sweepstake, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweepstake, Places and Winners, of the following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, until 24th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweepstake, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 192

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE

FOUR

BEER

LIVER

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE

&c., &c., &c.

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location

At Electric Lifts, Fans and Light

European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 378

Telegraphic Address.

Vicinia. J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

7330 (Flash of Steel, March (Band)

7329 (The Phantom Brigade

7328 (Little Cadabon Inter-

7312 (Reminiscences of Wales

7311 (Popular Songs Medley (Concertina)

7310 (All the Boys come

7309 (Any All will be

THE ANDERSON MUSIC

CO., LTD.

TELE. 1234

SAVE YOUR
COUPONS
IN

Embassy

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each.

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

do.

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt. of 1/2 doz.

Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HONGKONG NO LONGER
A COALING PORT.
SERIOUS FUEL SITUATION.

For some time the coal and general fuel situation in Hongkong has been serious, and there is every reason, states a Washington Commerce report, to believe that during the next six months it will grow decidedly worse.

In a general way the shortage of shipping is responsible for much of the present difficulty, although other factors are involved. Because of the increased cost of mining and also because the producers can secure a higher price for their product, the price of coal at the mines in Japan (which dominate the Hongkong market and furnish normally about 70 percent of total imports of coal in Hongkong and South China) has been greatly advanced. The continued withdrawal of shipping from the South Asia routes and the disposition of shipowners to seek other and more profitable cargo than coal have caused prices to go so advanced that ordinary grades of Japanese soft coal are retailing in Hongkong at 18 dollars gold per ton, as compared with 4 dollars to 5 dollars gold per ton three years ago.

A large Hongkong industrial concern, which three years ago secured its coal supply by annual contract at about 3.70 dollars gold per ton, has recently contracted for its supply at a price over 15 dollars gold per ton. Coal is imported into Hongkong not only for local industrial purposes, but also to supply ship bunkers. The price of bunker coal has risen so sharply that Hongkong is no longer regarded as a coaling port for any vessels but those compelled to take coal there in emergency. The cost of all local steamer transportation (inland and coastwise) has advanced, coasting lines advancing fares usually 20 per cent and inland steamers usually 16 per cent. Freight rates have advanced in even greater proportion.

Hongkong industries are seriously crippled. One result of current high prices has been the increasing use of

Chinese coal, particularly that from North China, and also coal obtained at various points in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces from outcrop mines. A continuation of present fuel conditions for any considerable length of time will unquestionably lead to important developments of the South China coal deposits. Transportation is the chief difficulty to be overcome, and that will be speedily disposed of if rail and other railway material and equipment could be obtained under reasonable conditions.

SIAM AND THE WAR
THE POLICY OF RIGHT.

Speaking at a general meeting of members of the Wild Tiger Corps, who were assembled for manoeuvres at Sanam Chandra on the 3rd instant, the King of Siam, delivered a stirring address, pointing out the reason Siam had for entering the war.

The speech, which was supplied by one of those to whom it was addressed, is of considerable interest and importance, because it is the first opportunity His Majesty the King has had of addressing a fully representative gathering of Siam's volunteers since his country entered into the war. His Majesty, in the course of his address, pointed out that Napoleon, who was the greatest captain the world had produced, had said that morale was the one essential for victory. It occupied two parts of the whole, the remaining third consisting of ability. This principle was fully recognised by all the great military leaders of the day. There were, however, two kinds of morale—good and bad—and therefore those going to fight must know where they stood, and must be assured that they stood for good principle, for right and for justice. He pointed out that some in Siam thought that this country went into the war for political ends. This was partly true, but what they principally went to war for was in support of the great principles of the Buddhist faith. One of these tenets laid it down that men should not kill one another, and of necessity those going to war should examine how this applied to their own cases. They might hold fast to this in ignorance or, on the other hand, they might blind themselves for their own private reasons. Or they might—speaking as an old woman might speak—say that there was no sin in it. Now really, why was there no sin? Simply because we were fighting for our rights and the rights of the world. If there were no rights, no justice, in this world, then religion would be a thing of naught, a dead thing. If there were no justice, how could the peoples of the world live together in nations, in tribes or in families? It was to ensure that right and justice that war must be waged. Siam had now gone into it for the purpose of determining the criminal. His Majesty said that he used this expression in its widest sense—as expressing a man

who has no sense of justice or whose senses of justice and humanity had been perverted. In addressing them thus he did not stand there as their King, as the signer of the Declaration of War, who had to justify himself and could speak in no other way. In order to show this, His Majesty said he held in his hand what would prove the truth of his words, in the shape of a sermon by the Most Holy Supreme Patriarch, and which they must acknowledge as coming from the supreme head of the Buddhist faith. This sermon was delivered on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday to a large body of Princes, Nobles and officials, and he would take the occasion to read to them portions of it bearing upon the matter in hand.

His Majesty then read some portions of the sermon, after which he went on to speak of his duties to the nation. He stated that if he had not acted as he had done, he would be conscious of having committed a great and grievous fault, and he called upon all those present to try to put themselves in his place and to say outright what they would do. Could they adopt an attitude of cowardice? His Majesty said that, at the outset of the war, he was the good friend of all the nations, but when he saw all the wrongs the enemy had committed, the brutalities they had done, and the way they violated the rights of other nations, he advised his Ministers to try to put things right. But the Germans, instead of welcoming Siam's good offices and intentions, just jeered at her as a small power beneath their notice. On that account relations were severed and war was declared with all reluctance. But now that Siam was in the war she would, side by side with her Allies, see it through to a righteous and successful termination.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Nerve. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in one instant the simple addition of hot or cold water.

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ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
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HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

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In 3 sizes, 1/6, 8/6 & 11/- (in England).

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	110	17 (17' 6" beam)	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	17	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	110	17	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	110	17	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	110	17	12	12	12
TALKOR-TRUI					
Common Slip, Kowloon	110	17	12	12	12
ATLANTIC					
Hope Dock, Kowloon	110	17	12	12	12
Samson Dock	110	17	12	12	12

HEAD OFFICE KOWLOON

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Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

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at 11 a.m., at 2.30 p.m., at Rock Villa, No. 13, Wong-Nai-Chong Road, (next door to Le Calvaire).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Carved Blackwood Overmantel, Settees, Curio and Silver Cabinet, Joss Table, etc.
Teakwood Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, China Cabinet, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc.
Teakwood Twin Beds, Teakwood Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Double Bed.
Teakwood Ice-chest, Cooking Stove and Utensils, etc.

Also
PIANO in splendid condition by S. Montre & Co., excellent Gramophone records and record cabinet, white Cuckoo and cage, etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th at Noon.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 253

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One FOX-TERRIER PUP about three months old.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 245

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. FURNACE, LOWMAN & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 25th March, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at Ma-tao-kok, Kowloon City Road.

A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT.

Two 15-ft. Invinible vertical double crank compound steam condensing twin series direct acting centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 9 1/2 in. by 11 in. by 15 in. stroke with the necessary fittings and section and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, conveyors and fittings.

One 30 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete mixers with Steel Framing and Fittings, gears and spare gear.

For 6 in. Double Cylinder Manchester 14 in. by 15 in. and 15 in. cylinders 14 in. by 15 in. with section and delivery pipes 30 ft.

One 18 in. double cyl. Robey Port able engine with usual fittings and mountings.

One 6 in. Belt with section and delivery pipes about 75-80 ft.

A quantity of Steelwire Rope, Old Metal, etc.
On view from 5th March.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 161

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., etc., Also
Electric Ceiling Fans, Fittings, etc. (Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE CHINESE PORCELAINS, SNUFF BOTTLES, IVORIES, etc., etc.,

Comprising:—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Amber, Jadeite and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware, Kakeemono and Wall Hangings, Jadeite Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc., etc., and a large number of Old Snuff Bottles.

Also
Fine JADESTONE INLAID SCREENS, PLAQUES, etc.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from Tientsin and Shanghai and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanhi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tzongkong Periods. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Friday, the 22nd at 2 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 248

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TUSULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LAW, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 196

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage, Hull 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 35' 6 in. Beam 10 ft. 6 in. Draft 4 ft. 6 in. Motor "Scipia", Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories. Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 37

TO LET

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamshin, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 303

TO LET.
FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed house in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 304

LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.

STRICTLY RATIONED.

Lord Rhonda will be very prominent in the next few weeks, and he will take an early opportunity of replying to his numerous critics. Recent events have strengthened the complaints which any Food Controller must face. The meat shortage came with such suddenness that it is reasonable to suppose that the Ministry of Food was taken by surprise, and it cannot be said that the measures adopted to cope with it have proved very effective. We have got rid of the sugar queue but not of the margarine queue, and the meat queue is a new addition.

The price of rabbits is now restricted, but the profiteer has already made his pile before Lord Rhonda interfered, and rabbits were selling a few days ago at 4s. 6d. The cost of shooting or trapping a rabbit has not risen appreciably since the war, so somebody must be doing very well. Moreover, no sooner was the price fixed at 1s. 0d. than the rabbits seem to have disappeared. The price of fish, too, requires Lord Rhonda's attention. There is a strong suspicion that a ring at Billingsgate is careful to prevent too much fish coming on to the market.

There has been a noticeable extension of the queues in London. They have now sprung up in quarters where they were not before seen, and people of the prosperous middle classes found themselves compelled to shop at the butchers' and grocers' in this trying and uncomfortable manner. It would not be matter of great gain to them, but they have been able to obtain the necessities they sought to buy, but stocks were not always sufficient to go round, however sparingly they were allotted and doled out. Many families must have gone meatless. With regard to the equalisation of the meat supplies, it can no longer be said that the West End has an abundance while the less wealthy areas have a shortage. The rich quarter of London now fares as sparingly as any other, and is glad that that should be the case, though, no doubt, there are selfish and greedy people there as elsewhere. Food hoarding has, however, become a perilous practice.

THE DAMAGED GERMAN SHIPS.

The repair of all the German ships that were damaged by their crews in American waters has now been completed, and it is moreover betraying no secret to state that most of them are already in service again. Among them is the *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, the latest German ocean giant.

Almost devilish ingenuity was shown in the destruction of cylinders and machinery, as on inspection it was found that the vandalism on all the vessels was in general the same. In fact, from the methods used it would appear that the Huns had a definite plan in view, and it is considered probable that duplicates of the parts broken were cast and ready in Germany to replace them at the end of the war. In a number of ships the engines were disabled by breaking or throwing overboard the throttle valve, the replacement of which took as much time as the repairs. By the use of electric welding it was not long, however, before the damage was made good, and in no case was any failure to be recorded, although almost every conceivable kind of patch has been handled. In carrying out the work the greatest care had to be exercised, as all sorts of traps were discovered, and even

the turning of a door-handle might have involved a certain amount of destruction. In the coal bunkers many bombs were found disguised as lumps of fuel.

THE JEWISH LEGION.

Jewish recruits are coming forward steadily, and nearly all of them are joining the Royal Fusilier Battalion, that is known as the Jewish Legion. Large numbers of Russian Jews are now being called up, and things are going very smoothly. The Jewish Legion League has issued a poster in Yiddish, circulated in Jewish centres. It is addressed to "Men of Israel." The text says that the earnest time has come, and calls on the English Jews in the name of the United English and Jewish ideals to fight for freedom, for England, for Palestine. It continues:—

"Do your duty with honour! Help to keep up the Jewish prestige among the nations. Report when you are called up, avoid useless friction, which can only do you harm, and disgrace the Jewish name. Do your duty to England because, above all, it is your duty to your own people, because our fate is now strictly tied with her fate. Her crisis is our crisis; her victory our victory. The larger the Jewish Legion the nearer our final goal, the more glorious our future. Jewish men, prove that you are worthy sons of the ancient warrior nation. Come under the Jewish flag, and fight for freedom, for England, for Palestine. The victories of our forces in Palestine, the capture of Jerusalem, and the scrupulous conduct of General Allenby's forces have made a profound impression everywhere."

THE SUBALTERN'S CHARTER.

The "subaltern's charter," as the documents embodying the War Cabinet's complete decisions regarding officers' pay and allowances might still be styled, will end a grievance which has grown in force as the war has progressed. Particularly will the increased rates for subalterns, and the institution of a children's allowance, be welcomed by the thousands of young soldiers who have been granted commissions from the ranks, and by their wives. Many wives of young officers have experienced great difficulty in keeping their families healthy, under the dual disadvantages of reduced incomes and the high prices and scarcity of essential foodstuffs, for the old rates of pay of a second lieutenant, or even a full lieutenant, left little margin for a household. This aspect of the problem has influenced the War Cabinet in setting up a scale of pay that can only be described as generous, costing, as it will the first year, over £7,000,000. The one criticism that occurs at first is, that the higher rates and the family allowance are "for the remainder of the war." It is obvious that a large proportion of the officers of the two Services will be retained for varying periods after peace has been concluded. The conditions of life at home are not likely to show much improvement for a considerable time after hostilities cease, and the position of the wife of a subaltern, living on her husband's Army pay, will again be difficult until he resumes civilian life unless the new scale remains in force until demobilisation.

But for all that, the new scale caused great delight in military circles where junior officers fared better, and Cox's Bank is having a busy time balancing up accounts and dealing with applications for accrued increases, for the advance is retrospective from last October.

HYGE PACE IN WAR TIME.

Mixed with some of the driest weather of the winter we have had of late some remarkably bright days, and even now primroses are blooming in a West London garden.

This morning's brilliant sunshine brought a large number of well-known and fashionable people into Rotten Row. After church parade is not what it used to be before the war, but there is a good deal of social life going on in the West End because of the constant coming and going of officers on leave from the Western

front. The higher military officialdom of the War Office is also "boured" within easy reach of the Park. The throng is chiefly feminine, and the majority of the men are in khaki. The horsemen also were almost all in uniform. There were one or two family carriages about between the Achilles statue and Albert Gate, and not a single motor car. London society long since used up its petrol, and the police here have no trouble in enforcing the law against private owners of cars. Of the riders, it is worth noting as a sign of the times that nearly all the young women were riding astride. A few years ago it was very unusual to see any woman riding thus in the Row, and the unconventional equestrienne was often an American; but it is the fashion to bring up the girls of the new generation to ride as do their sisters of the Western plains. Few politicians were in the Row, though half the peerage were in London this week-end. But the Park has ceased to be a place of resort for the political class. In war time it is a soldier's rendezvous, and here also are to be seen on a fine Sunday morning officers of all Allied nationalities.

OPTIMISTIC DETERMINATION.
Lest anybody should leap to the conclusion that the above notes are touched in pessimism, and that they merely hint at still worse conditions, let me close with the assurance that the nation is as determined, as optimistic, and as patient as ever. It is only just that I should give some idea of the stress of the food situation, and the grumbling about it in the less responsible labour quarters, but, on the whole, the demeanour of the people is excellent, the confidence in the Army and Navy is unshaken, the belief in a victory leading to a satisfactory peace this year is general, even though there is less faith in politicians—especially among the soldiers—than at any time in my recollection. The only matter that excites general criticism, apart from the food problem, is the everlasting growth of officialdom, whose name is now legion, and whose habits are not often efficient.

This is an extract from a letter dated "Dublin, 9th January."
The rationing order, though not very strictly applied to Ireland, is good for anyone.
To-day the price of Butter is 2/3d. Margarine is not to be had. Eggs are 4d. each and Bacon is 2/6 per pound.

INTIMATIONS

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.



JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
BLUEJACKET: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong." Any reply?"
JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Ideal for Your Little Ones.

Every careful parent will insist that medicine given to children should be absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free from "narcotic" drugs. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed not to contain one atom of any harmful drug or opiate. One tiny tablet easily crushed between thumb and finger is a sufficient dose for an infant from the day of its birth to six months old. Elder children in proportion.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe, console, and promote calm natural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are recommended for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, fever, worms. They promote good appetite and regular development. Obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE
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CAPSULES



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED!

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
108, BLOOMINGDALE ROAD
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METALS
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.
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THERAPION No. 1
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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND MUSCLES.
THERAPION is a powerful, yet gentle, remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is guaranteed to be effective in all cases.
It is the only French remedy that is guaranteed to be effective in all cases.
It is the only French remedy that is guaranteed to be effective in all cases.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND MUSCLES.
APIOL & STEEL PILLS are a powerful, yet gentle, remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is guaranteed to be effective in all cases.
It is the only French remedy that is guaranteed to be effective in all cases.
It is the only French remedy that is guaranteed to be effective in all cases.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
11, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE
MR. LI HUI FAN, a Chinese Graduate, arrived in Hongkong in 1914, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good command of English, French, and Chinese, and is a native speaker of Cantonese, and is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, First Floor.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
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The Chinese Mail
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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone 616.

To-day's Advertisement

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-named vessel having
arrived from the above-named ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Cargo is being landed at their
risk in the "Hazardous and/or other
Hazardous Goods" of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of
Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godown where they
will be examined on SATURDAY,
March 23rd, 1918, at 10 a.m.
All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
March 25th, 1918, will be subject to
No. 10 Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 19, 1918.

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.
SATURDAY, Mar. 23.—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co.
annual meeting.
MONDAY, Mar. 25.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Panchard,
Lewthwaite & Co's Contractors' plant
at Matsukoh.
12 Noon—Annual Meeting of Hong-
kong & Whampoa Dock Co.
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27.—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.
11 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China
Sugar Refining Co.
12 Noon—Annual Meeting of the
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
FRIDAY, March 29.—
Good Friday.
SUNDAY, March 31.—
Easter Sunday.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communi-
cation addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$25 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.
The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
\$10 cts., per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5, and 6 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in
before 9 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.
Telephone Address: "MAIL" Hongkong,
Code: A.B.C. 6th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

DEATHS.

GIBSON.—On the 16th inst. JEANNIE
MACRAE, beloved wife of Dr.
R. MACRAE, GIBSON of the
London Missionary Society.

GOW.—At 17 Moray Avenue, Scotstoun,
Glasgow, on 13th inst. JAMES
GOW, at one time with the Hong-
kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
and Farnham Boyd & Co., Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. GIBSON gratefully acknowledges
the numerous expressions of
sympathy and floral tributes
received in his recent sad bereave-
ment.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAR. 19, 1918.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES TO THE FAR EAST.

THE organization of our Overseas
Trade and the creation of Commercial
Attaches to China, Shanghai, Hong-
kong and Japan is a remarkable
instance of the change that has
taken place in the attitude of the
British Government towards trade
policy, the apostle of Free Trade,
used to strenuously contend that
Governments should have nothing
to do with mercantile operations;
and that they ought not to undertake
the surveillance of commerce at all,
and this has been more or less the
attitude of successive British Govern-
ments down to the early days of
the war when events compelled a
closer study of our chief enemy's
methods and awoke the Government
of the day to the fact that a laissez
faire policy was a mistake, and that
it was time that British manufacturers
and merchants were given the
support and encouragement by their
Government which their principal
rivals in overseas markets received
from their respective Governments.
In arranging for this policy there has
been no want of thoroughness about
the Board of Trade's methods.
Exhibitions have been organized to
demonstrate to the world that there
is scarcely any article which
in the pre-war period we imported
from Germany which we cannot
make equally well in England. Even
in those articles in which Germany
had long held the market, such
as toys, games and cheap handbags,
etc., British manufacturers have
shown that they can produce as
quickly and as economically as the
Germans. The great attack upon
German trade has been begun under
the auspices of the Government, and
it is certain that the result will
be the capture of the greater
part of the enemy's trade both in
the home and foreign markets.
Whatever happens, the Government is
now definitely committed to the
policy of the encouragement and
protection of British trade, and
must pursue the course on which
they have entered, to its logical
conclusion. Commercial Attaches
are to be appointed to Hongkong,
Shanghai, Japan and China. These
duties will include the collection
of trading statistics, investigation
into the classes of business affording
an opening to our traders, the
watching of the efforts of business
men of other nations and a hundred
other useful and practical measures

which might vastly assist British
trade and commerce. The Board
of Trade, the Foreign Office and
the Colonial Office to some extent
perform duties of this nature, but
the very fact that the work is
distributed amongst these depart-
ments is in itself an argument in
favour of co-ordination and con-
solidation in a single branch—and
that in the Commercial Attaché.
The cry for Commercial Attachés to
the East has been a long and con-
tinued one. It was not a sentimental
one, for Foreign and Colonial Office
methods never adapted themselves
to commercial affairs, and it is
certain, at all events, that those
engaged in looking after our exports
and imports and in conducting our
various industrial enterprises never
had complete confidence in the
knowledge of the technical details
of business possessed by those in
charge of our national interests
abroad many who have gone round
the world on a voyage of trade
discovery have belittled the services
to British commerce of Consuls and
Attaches. They are officials and the
attitude of the average official towards
trade may be compared to that of
a High Churchman towards the
theology of a Seventh Day Adventist.
The charge has often been made
that British Consuls seem to exist
in a refrigerator and are not
thoroughly posted on the facts of
importance to the business world.
Ineffective Commercial Attaches have
more than a negative effect on
the trade of rival countries. It is
hoped, therefore, that those selected
to fill the new appointments will
be men who will not find the
ordinary methods of boosting trade
beneath their dignity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange is up again to-day, the
demand rate being 3s. 1d.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.
has now included Manila in its list of
branches and agencies.

The Closing Social and Business
meeting of the Union Church Guild
will be held to-morrow, Wednesday, at
9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy
Road. Members and their friends are
invited to this evening.

At the annual meeting of the
New Engineering and Shipbuilding
Works, Shanghai, last week the sum
of Tls. 15,000 was voted to the
Sailors' War Orphan and the
Officers' Families' funds.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor, have
to-day received cable advice from
Shanghai to the effect that the Anglo
Java Estates, Ltd., have declared a
final dividend of \$0.40 per share, making
a total of \$1.15 for account 1917.

A Chinese undergoing trial at
Shanghai in connection with the murder
of Sergeant Hamilton, committed
suicide in his cell by strangling
himself with a bandage which had been
used for a bullet wound from which the
prisoner was suffering. He had
fastened it to a window bar and
strangled himself by kneeling down.

The following telegram, dated 17th
March, 1918 has been received by the
Government from His Britannic Majesty's
Consul, Saigon:—All vessels arriving
from Hongkong will be inspected.
Persons suspected of infection will be
isolated and in such event vessel will be
disinfected. If any cases of cerebro-
spinal meningitis are discovered, vessel
and all passengers to Indo-China will be
put in quarantine for 6 days and dis-
infected. No restrictions as regards
loading and disembarking cargo.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

NINTH DAY OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Frank Graham, manager of the
Hongkong Electric Company, gave
evidence yesterday regarding the
electric lighting of eight sheds. He
said the general practice was to place
the meters as near as possible to
the spot where the wires entered,
but there were certain wires outside
the meters which passed through
the walls of the sheds. A fuse was
put in, with the meter so that if
anything went wrong with the wiring
the current would be cut off, as the fuse
would blow out.

The Crown Solicitor: Would the fact
that you had full pressure on the wires
passing through these walls be a source
of danger?—It is possible they would
become a source of danger in the event
of a collapse. It is possible, but not
probable. What I mean is, if the sheds
collapsed and broke the wires in the
same place so that the two ends of bare
copper came into contact they could
cause a fire.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bowley,
witness said there was no danger of
ignition because of the dryness of the
material.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of the Union
Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., an
official starter at the race meeting, said
the shed that moved first was Shed
No. 14. That stand and No. 15 appeared
to come down together. The fire origi-
nated just behind the stand flying the
three flags.

The Coroner: Would you be surprised
if you were told that the smoke came up
two or three sheds away from the point
you mention to the right?—It may have
come a little more to the left. It
certainly was not more to the right.

EVIDENCE WANTED.

The hearing of the evidence in
connection with the disaster at the
Race Course on the 26th February last
was continued this morning. Before
the evidence was heard, the Coroner
(Mr. J. R. Wood) stated a few points in
the inquiry in the elucidation of which
he said he would like the co-operation
of the public. The points were:—

- 1.—Were any signs of fire (smoke or
flames) observable before the sheds
collapsed?
- 2.—If no signs were observable before
the collapse, then how long after the
collapse were such signs observed?
- 3.—How long was the interval
between the time that the first signs
were observed and the time when the
ends of the row of sheds were
enveloped by the fire?
- 4.—At what point in the row of sheds
were the first signs of fire observed?
- 5.—How did the crowd in attendance
at the sheds at the time of the collapse
compare for numbers with the crowd
which assembled earlier for the Derby
Race?
- 6.—At what point in the row of sheds
was the collapse observed to begin?
- 7.—Did the sheds sway to and
fro during the collapse?
- 8.—Did they fall slowly or suddenly?
- 9.—As they fell, was any part of the
wooden fence on the Race Course side
of the sheds, to which struts were
lashed, carried away?
- 10.—Was a stampede observed in any
of the sheds previous to the collapse?
- 11.—If so, in what sheds? (Evidence
that in particular sheds there was no
such stampede before the collapse would
be of great value).
- 12.—Was there any reason whatever
at the moment of the collapse there
should have been any sudden general
movement among the occupants of the
shed.

TODAY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. M. Place da Silva, a retired
Government servant, said:—He walked
down to Race Course on February 26th
and arrived there about 2 p.m. He
went to Booth No. 8. When he went
in he saw a crowd of people about the
counter. He left the shed and then
walked to Booth No. 17 to look for a
friend, and then he visited all the
booths until he arrived at booth No. 8
again. He thought the words were a
grumbling phrase. He left the booth
and returned to booth No. 8 and
bought a ticket at this booth. He
remained in this booth. Just as the
horses were out for the fifth race he
heard a cry of "earthquake" and
thought it was a foolish joke. But at
the moment he saw the booth moving
and the crowd made for the door.
Witness also made for the door. He
could not get out because the door was
choked with people. He felt a shock
and fell down. He thought this earth-
quake was a terrible thing and was
waiting for the earth to swallow them up.
After a few minutes he got up, broke
through the roof and escaped.

By the Crown Solicitor: After the
collapse he heard a man dressed in
European clothes from a booth say that
the shed lastings were out. He also
heard some man for cutting the
matted. He believed the collapse was
due to the matted supports being cut.
By Mr. Bowley: He understood
Chinese, but did not understand the
phrase "Kot tai" then. He was on the
first floor of No. 8 when the collapse
occurred.

By Mr. Hall: He could not
remember where he overheard the
sound nearly all the sheds. He

could not say what was the cause of the
collapse.

E. L. Stainfield, usher in the Supre-
me Court, said he was at Happy Valley
on February 26th, and saw the Derby
won from the D. A. J. A. stand, or No.
8 stand. He went to the Japanese stand
at 11.15. At five minutes to 3 he
was behind the stand, going from the
Japanese to the Kwong Kee stand (No.
13 stand). He was passing from stand
15 to stand 13. He was going into the
Kwong Kee stand when he heard cries
of "Save life" coming from the
direction of No. 9 stand. He then
heard a crumbling noise. Then people
called out "sheds falling". He really
thought it was an earthquake and
jumped from the fence and went
towards the Golf Club. Turning round
to see what had happened he saw the
sheds coming down. He then saw
smoke coming from the Kwong Kee
stand. The sheds came down very
slowly. He saw the smoke coming out
through the roof. He ran back towards
the Japanese stand. In the meantime
the matted was down. He got back
into the Japanese shed. It was falling
as he went in. There were people
coming out. He went for about three
yards and seeing that the place was
falling down he turned to go back.
Next he went to give the alarm of fire.
He was caught between two poles but
he struggled free. He rendered what-
ever assistance was possible. He could
not say what happened at sheds 9 and
10.

By the Coroner:—Was the crowd
bigger before the fire or after?—The
crowd was bigger before the fire.
Did you hear any cries of "fire"
before the collapse?—No.

Witness said he did not know what
caused the collapse.

By the Coroner: When you saw the
smoke coming out of the Kwong
Kee roof did you see any flames?—
Yes, after the smoke.

Continuing witness said he saw the
sheds sway as they fell towards the
Golf Club. It was between twenty
minutes to half an hour after the shed
fell that the matted were enveloped
in fire. He had no reason to believe
that the sheds were tampered with.
They may have been. On the first
day he saw three struts outside,
going down towards the race course,
move a bit. He was leaning over the
rail talking to a Japanese child. The
first floor of the shed was full then, but
there were few on the top. He did not
take much notice at the time. The
struts seemed to vibrate in the middle.
It was not imagination. He did not re-
mark upon it to any one at the time.

By the Coroner: That does not
show that the sheds were tampered
with?—Oh, no.

By Mr. Bowley: When going back of
the Japanese stand it was not on
fire. The only shed that he saw
burning was Kwong Kee's stand. He
did not know anything about the
stands further on. Wooden path-
ways along the matted fences be-
hind the sheds were covered by
the wreckage.

By the Coroner: The fire in the
shed must have started in the top
of the shed and on the Golf Club
side. He could not say which shed
fell down first.

By Mr. Hall: He heard no
shouts previous to the collapse. He
believed ten minutes elapsed between
the time the fire broke out and the
time the whole of the sheds were alight.

By the Crown Solicitor: He and
other people pushed the fence down to
allow people to get out.
By Mr. Bowley: The nearest way
to get out of the shed was to break
through the fence. The fallen
matted blocked the passage way to
the right or left. He was Chief
Inspector in the Police Reserve but
was not on duty at the time. He could not
get at the fire because it was too far
away from him. There was no fire
appliances.

By the Coroner:—His opinion was
that the sheds collapsed because they
were not strong enough. He did not
notice any sign of weakness in the sheds
on the first day of the Races; there
were not many people then. He visited
three sheds on Tuesday the 26th
February. They were full of people.

By Mr. Hall: He did not notice
any fire hoses in the vicinity of the
sheds.
By the Coroner:—He was perfectly
satisfied that no fire broke out in sheds
Nos. 8 and 9. He took only a few
seconds to break through the fence at
the back of the sheds. The fire first
started on the Race Course side of the
shed. He remained on the scene until
the fire was over. He did not see any
smoking going on.

Tin Tong, a draughtsman in the
employ of Messrs. Leigh and Orage,
said he went to shed No. 11 on the day
of the collapse. He had no share in the
management of the shed. He was not
in the shed at the time of the collapse.
He went in this shed for a short time.
He left because the place was too
crowded. He went to the next shed, the
Wingwong shed. This shed was also
full, so he went away. He
crossed the field and stood in the
vicinity of the French Convent
(Cavalry) when he heard a commotion
and saw people running in the centre
of the course towards the sheds. He
looked there and saw one of the sheds
fall down. This shed was situated in
the middle of the row. Which shed it
was he could not say. The roof fell
down first. The sheds on either side
of this shed were either falling or
about to fall. He saw two black
clouds of smoke later on, issuing
from the middle of these
sheds. Each cloud was about one
shed apart from the other. The fire
broke out after the collapse. He handed
his child to a friend who was standing
near him and rushed to the matted
round by the road in order to see if
he could assist any of his friends who
were in the matted. When he
reached there, the fire had con-
sumed nearly all the sheds. He

THE COLLAPSE PREDICTED.

Sui Wei, a boy in the service of Mr.
A. David, in reply to the Crown
Solicitor, said he heard people warning
others not to go the Races as the
matted would collapse. He heard this
two days before the Races, whilst
walking along Des Vaux Road. He
did not know who the people were.
They were Chinese. There were three
or four of them. He did not hear them
give any reason for this statement. He
heard no mention of robbers.

By the Coroner:—He did not tell
anybody about this. These men did
not say that after all these years the
matted would collapse. The exact
words were, "Do not attend the Races;
the matted will collapse." He went to
the Races because he had to bring
things to his master.

Mr. Bowley:—His master rode at the
Races. He told his master on the
evening of the collapse that he heard
people say the matted would collapse.
He heard people shouting this warning
in Des Vaux Road.

By the Coroner:—He heard no further
conversation between these people.
Sirdan Khan, chief clerk at the
Harbour Office, deposed that he was in
No. 11 shed, the Cheong Lee shed,
on February 26th. He was there about
3 o'clock. This shed had two floors.
He was on the lower floor. The upper
floor was only a half floor. He was
standing clear of that floor when he
heard a cracking sound in the roof of
the shed. He thought the upper floor
was coming down. The ground floor
of the shed was full then. Other
people who heard the same sound
ran out. Witness ran out with them
and just as they got out of the shed,
the shed came down. He did not see
the upper shed of the floor giving way.
People did not run before the cracking
sound began. The sheds fell slightly
to the Golf Club side. The fence behind
the sheds was knocked down by the
crowd. Witness took part in breaking
it down. When he got out of the shed
he saw the whole row of the shed
down and at the same time he saw
smoke about two sheds away from him
in the direction of sheds Nos. 14, 15
and 16. Realising the danger, he ran
to the sheds and helped in extricating
people from the debris. He was
engaged in this work for two or three
minutes when the fire came upon them.
He then left. He saw no fire in sheds
Nos. 9 and 10. He believed the fire
came from sheds Nos. 14 and 15. A few
seconds occurred between the collapse
and the outbreak of fire. He heard no
shouts previous to the collapse. He
believed ten minutes elapsed between
the time the fire broke out and the
time the whole of the sheds were alight.

By the Crown Solicitor: He and
other people pushed the fence down to
allow people to get out.
By Mr. Bowley: The nearest way
to get out of the shed was to break
through the fence. The fallen
matted blocked the passage way to
the right or left. He was Chief
Inspector in the Police Reserve but
was not on duty at the time. He could not
get at the fire because it was too far
away from him. There was no fire
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By the Coroner:—His opinion was
that the sheds collapsed because they
were not strong enough. He did not
notice any sign of weakness in the sheds
on the first day of the Races; there
were not many people then. He visited
three sheds on Tuesday the 26th
February. They were full of people.

By Mr. Hall: He did not notice
any fire hoses in the vicinity of the
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By the Coroner:—He was perfectly
satisfied that no fire broke out in sheds
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COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The Report for Presentation to the
Shareholders at the Forty-ninth Ordina-
ry Meeting states:—

The General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee have pleasure in
submitting to the Shareholders the
Forty-ninth Annual Report of the
Company.

Working Account 1916.—This
Account shows a net profit of

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANGHAI	Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.
HANGHAI	Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.
HENTEN	Mar. 31, at Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent
 cabins, accommodation: Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
 staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and
 Shanghai. On through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
 Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at
 Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.

Telephone No. 33.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-
TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-
ing His Majesty's Mails will be
despatched from this port as usual taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above ports.
Passengers' accommodation in the com-
modious vessel is secured before a departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
France and London (under arrangements
to be conveyed in this steamer
proceeding via Suez) and there-
after transhipped to the onconveying steamers
for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, sailing dates
&c. apply to

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
HONGKONG	WINGSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 21, Daylight
MANDAKAN	MAUBANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 21, at Noon
HAI PHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 22, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 22, at 3 p.m.
TIEN TSIEN	CHIPSING	SUNDAY, Mar. 24, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers afford excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings, approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAI PHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken to through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tumpat and Lahad Datu.

TIEN TSIEN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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(Continued from Page 5.)

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On demand	147
Gold (per 100 fine (per tola))	42.20
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	88.40
Silver (per 100 fine)	43.10
Rar (Silver in Hongkong)	147
Chinese Copper Cash	100
Chinese Copper Cash	100
Rate of Native Interest	10
Chinese Sph. Coin	10
Chinese Sph. Coin	10

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MARCH 19TH, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotie 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approx. Income Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$175 5615 a.	Final of 23-3/4 and bonus of 21 at Ex. 3/- a/c 1917	8 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Union	\$50 4320 b.	\$7 final making \$58 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$15 a/c 1916. Final dividend of 35 % making 30 % for 1916.	7 1/2 p.c.
North China	\$25 T. 125 b.	Final of 23-3/4 and bonus of \$10 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$30 a/c 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
Union	\$100 4790 b. 580 aa.	Final of 23-3/4 and bonus of \$10 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$30 a/c 1916	7 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze	\$60 4210 (ex-72) b.	Final of \$10 making \$21 for 1915 and special of \$3 as account 1916	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$30 4133 b.	\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1915.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50 4330	\$27 for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship	\$50 477 c.	Final of \$3 a/c 1916-1917.	12 1/2 p.c.
Steamboat	\$15 118 1/2 b. & a.	50 cents for 1917	6 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China	(Preferred) \$25 4321 b. (Deferred) \$25 4160	Int. of 3/- a/c 1917 Int. of 6/- a/c 1917	6 p.c. 10 p.c.
"Shell" Transport	\$1120 1/2 b.	Interim 2/- a/c 1917 free of income tax London	8 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$ 428	\$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugar	\$100 430 b. 81 aa.	\$12 for 1915	14 1/2 p.c.
Malacca Sugar	P. 30 4321 b.	P. 8 for 1917	18 1/2 p.c.
Mining.			
Kailash	\$140 1/2 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10 % a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Lanphoo	\$10 114 1/2 b.	Tia. 1 for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
Ruba	\$183	1/- interim making 4 1/2 % a/c 1915	15 p.c.
Trench Mine	\$132 1/2 b.	3 1/2 % for 1915	—
Ural Caspian	\$129	—	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves	\$6 4331 aa.	\$6 div. and \$4 bonus making \$10 a/c 1917.	10 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50 4131 b.	Final of \$7 and bonus of \$3, making \$12 a/c 1917.	9 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	\$100 T 93 b.	Tia. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
Hotels, Lands and Buildings.			
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 5 427 1/2 b.	\$3 final making \$6 a/c 1917.	6 1/2 p.c.
Central Estate	\$10 430 b.	\$7 a/c 1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$10 4366	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estate	\$ 10 431 b.	50 cents for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$ 30 427 1/2 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1917	8 1/2 p.c.
West Point	\$ 6 4378	Final of \$3 making \$6 a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 50 T. 72	5 1/2 % a/c half year 30-4-17	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewas	\$ 7 50 T. 174 b.	Tia. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	3 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50 T. 138 b.	Tia. 5 div. a/c year ended 30-6-17.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik	\$ 10 T. 1580 b.	Tia. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yongtseidoo	\$ 5 T. 580 b. & aa.	\$1.25 a/c 1917	—
Oriental	\$ 43 1/2 b.	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$ 13 89 b.	30 cts. for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
Light & Power	\$ 5 44 1/2	4 p.c. for year ending 23-2-06	7 1/2 p.c.
China-Providents	\$ 10 87.10 b.	70 cents for 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
Fairy Farms	\$ 7 429 b.	\$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands	\$ 7 429 50 aa.	90 cents for 1917	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 10 431 b.	\$2 1/2 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$ 2 4236	\$2 interim a/c 1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 10 437 1/2 b.	\$1 final and bonus of \$1 making \$3 a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	\$ 6 4520 aa.	Final of 14 % a/c 1917	8 1/2 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	\$10 410	\$1 a/c year 31-8-17	10 p.c.
Peal Tramways	\$ 10 85 aa. do. (new) \$ 180 cash a.	7 % for 1917/1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry	\$ 1484	35 cents for year 31-5-17.	11 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterworks	\$ 8 11 1/2	12 1/2 % a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Waters	\$ 1 42 1/2 b.	10 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell	\$ 7 454 b.	50 cents for 1917/1917	—

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